

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,
AND BEVERLY TUCKER.

FEBRUARY 17, 1855.

O. H. P. STEWART, our authorized agent
for collecting accounts due this office, and for ob-
taining new subscribers in Virginia.

MR. HUNTER'S SPEECH.

We devoted a large portion of our paper of yesterday to the able and instructive address recently delivered by Senator Hunter, before the Virginia Historical Society. The publication is continued and concluded to-day. The perusal of this classical and highly finished production cannot fail to give pleasure to our readers and to compensate them for the want of our usual variety of matter.

The design of Mr. Hunter, in this address, is to trace to its full development the political freedom of Virginia from the individualizing system of her colonial government. The early love of liberty among her people, their impatience under restraint, their jealousy of power, are all due in the highest degree to the comparative non-interference on the part of government with the individual rights and personal liberty of the citizen. The great political Virginia idea, for which she has contended, and which she has taught to the world is, that the Government is the creature of the people, and that the rights of the latter are restrained by, but not derived from the former. This principle at last is the basis of all rational liberty.

The colonial history of Virginia furnishes a remarkable example, to which Mr. Hunter alludes in his discourse, of the early attempt to make that colony to resist the oppressions of the mother country. It is a remarkable fact, too little known or remembered, that exactly one hundred years before the Declaration of American Independence, an attempt was made in Virginia, which well proved successful, to redress the very grievances which afterwards gave rise to the American revolution, and resulted in the independence of the United Colonies. It is true that the loyal historians of the period, anxious, at the sacrifice of truth, to uphold the power of the crown, have characterized this early movement as rebellion, and denounced its bold and generous leader as a traitor. But even these imperfect records afford abundant evidence of the genius and patriotism of Nathaniel Bacon, and of the purity and justice of his cause.

The discourse of Mr. Hunter we commend to our readers as exhibiting much research, and replete with chaste and classical thoughts. It is gratifying to his numerous admirers to see that Senator Hunter has not forgotten, in the maze of federal politics, to devote his talents and attention to the history of his native State, and that he can thus find time, amid his numerous arduous duties, to enrich his highly cultivated mind with the flowers of literature. The stately column loses none of its strength by being adorned with the Corinthian capital.

EXCITEMENT IN CUBA.

The United States mail steamer Crescent City, which arrived at New York on the 14th instant, brings the tidings that great excitement prevails at Havana. It was reported that the Bosconen, an English ship, in going to Havana, met a fleet of American vessels, crowded with men. This report created the most intense excitement and agitation. It set the whole Spanish fleet astir, and gave rise to the apprehension that the American filibusters were at last coming. There was also a report that the troops at Pinar Del Rio had mutinied. Many wealthy, intelligent, and influential persons were arrested and thrown into prison. Those arrested were—

At Havana—D. Ramon Pinto, D. Jose Antonio Echevarria, D. Jose Cadalso, Messrs. Balbion, father and two sons, and about nine more.

At Matanzas—D. Benigno Gener, the administrator of the Matanzas Railroad, and five or six more.

In Trinidad—D. Justo G. Cantero, and about forty others.

The governor manifested the strongest signs of alarm, and is represented by some of the letter writers as being almost beside himself. The rumor—an idle and unfounded rumor—was that General Quijman was in command of the filibusters. It was rumored that an attempt was made on the life of General Concha, on the night of the 8th. The palace was illuminated with gas, which was suddenly turned off, when the supposed conspiracy was discovered, and eighty of the leaders in it arrested, including Concha's Secretary and two Americans.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI BY DE SOTO.

Yesterday a great crowd assembled in the rotunda of the Capitol, attracted by the exhibition of the new painting, completing the set of historical pictures ordered by Congress, for the ornament of this building. The feeling expressed by the visitors was evidently one of pleasure and approbation; and though the study of so complex a subject as that embraced in the canvass, requires more time than a single visit, however long it may be, nobody could deny the fact of its complete success.

The painting of Mr. Powell, represents the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto. In the far off horizon the Father of Waters is seen majestically rolling through an immeasurable space. The poetry of the wilderness is stamped upon the landscape, and each succeeding flood seems to indicate the existence of new undiscovered regions, the secret of which is only known to that unparalleled river. On the banks of it, just trodden by European feet, we see De Soto on a magnificent horse. Struck by the immensity of the picture under his eyes, he seems to be insensible to the offer made to him by a tribe of Indians kneeling at his feet. He is followed by soldiers of all countries, dressed in different armors according to their nationality, some on foot, others riding, all seeming anxious to contemplate the unknown panorama rolling itself before them.

The frightened appearance of the animals at the sight of the Indians, the moving of the cannon, the sight of the wounded soldiers, the rushing of the army, and the clash of arms, are marked in strong features on the different grounds of the picture. It is one of the strongest descriptions of active life we have ever beheld—and we doubt whether the pencil

can express in a more vivid and striking form the act of a peaceful invader, the fatigue, the danger, and the reward attached to invasion. On the other side, we see religion taking possession, in the name of God, of the newly acquired land, and the image of Christ lifted up in the air as the harbinger of civilization. We have no time to devote to the detail of that magnificent canvass. But we can already pronounce that the composition is one of the most eloquent pages of descriptive history we possess. It represents a great idea skillfully detailed. We will speak of it more fully hereafter.

The accounts from California, by the Northern Light, represent the social condition of affairs in that New State in a very unfavorable light. Crimes of every nature and of the deepest dye are of constant occurrence. Murder and mob law seem to have broken out with new vigor.

We learn from Oregon, that Governor Lane, the present distinguished and efficient delegate from that Territory, is a candidate for re-election.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORIAL ELECTION.

We learn from the San Francisco Times, that P. L. Edwards, of Sacramento, was, on the 11th of January, nominated by the Whigs, in caucus, as their candidate for United States Senator.

FOR SCHOLARS AND ANTIQUARIANS.

We have received a catalogue of the miscellaneous books of the library of the late Edward D. Ingraham, esq., of Philadelphia. The law books of this library were disposed of at a previous sale.

The library of Mr. Ingraham has always been considered almost valuable, and unique. We call the attention of our readers to this sale which commences on the 20th of March next, and continues until the books are disposed of. There are some six thousand lots of books in this catalogue, containing, we should calculate over ten thousand volumes.

Mr. Ingraham was, probably, the most accomplished Bibliophile in this country; he was very familiar with the value of the several editions of the multitudinous works extant; he knew where rare books could be had and the prices; he was so fastidious, that unless a book was bound perfectly to suit him, he preferred to receive it in sheets, and very frequently would have his books taken to pieces and rebound. The consequence is, that his library contains choice specimens of each work.

Mr. Ingraham's taste was also of a nice and discriminating character in the fine arts; his collection of engravings and paintings show this. A considerable portion of these had been disposed of at a previous sale.

Mr. Ingraham took some pains to secure rare American historical reminiscences; and we commend the lovers of American history to this catalogue, from which they will be able to select many books, for which they might search a long time without obtaining any like them. His French library is, perhaps, the choicest in this country, and of the very rarest editions. The dramatic collection in this library, is varied and numerous, presenting a very great variety of editions of Shakespeare.

Exclusively of the fact, that most of the books in this library are of the choicest editions, and in the best condition, very many of them have been in the possession and are from the libraries of distinguished persons.

Mr. Ingraham commenced early in life, to collect autographs, and portraits of distinguished persons; the autographs, not merely of the signatures, but of letters either characteristic of the writer or pertinent to some book. These portraits and autographs he would insert in such books as they would fitly illustrate. Not only did he collect portraits and autographs, but extracts from books and newspapers which would serve to illustrate any of his books. He appeared to have an instinctive presentiment on reading an article, or learning an incident, that much would follow, and he would thus in the incipient step begin his collection, and put all his friends under contribution to gather for him, and so generally was this taste of his known, that voluntarily, from all quarters, books, autographs, extracts, portraits, &c. were constantly pouring in upon him. All these he judiciously used, and his books abound with all sorts of illustrations, not in any other of same editions, such as autographs, marginal notes, portraits, letters, extracts from newspapers, &c. He was a diligent collector of pamphlets, catalogues, almanacs, &c., of which he had many exceedingly rare and valuable.

He was also a most diligent inquirer into American history, and had in his possession, many rare and suppressed matters of history. To such an extent had he succeeded in obtaining these secret historical facts, that a distinguished gentleman, who was aware of these treasures of history, once said to Mr. Ingraham, that if at any time he wished to raise fifty thousand dollars, he had only to advertise at public sale, fifty works in his library, and they would in a week, be purchased for that amount at private sale. We have not had leisure to examine the catalogue closely enough to ascertain if any of these are among them. We commend to notice, as being of incomparably more value, than is usually attributed to them, the numerous catalogues embraced in this library. They were obtained by great diligence and expense on the part of Mr. Ingraham. It was from these receptacles of titles, that Mr. Ingraham learned not only of books, but their prices, to whom sold and where to be found, &c. The catalogue of Mr. Ingraham's own library has proved so expensive, that it appears to have been found necessary to charge fifty cents a copy to lessen the expense to the estate. We presume, however, that no one purchasing will think it dear at twice that price.

From our own little knowledge of what was in Mr. Ingraham's library, we are entirely satisfied that the catalogue is very defective, and must have been hastily gotten up, except that portion of it, the French, prepared by Mr. Ingraham himself. We miss all reference to his engravings and paintings, his autographs, his collection of the continental paper currency of the United States, of the several States, of the French republic, &c., excellent specimens of all of which he had collected and arranged. He had a great many curiosities, such as a

ticket to the famous Mechanical Ball, given at Philadelphia by the British officers, this card was richly illustrated by drawings on it made by Major André. Of these and other curious matters he had a large collection.

His history of the capture of Washington was the only one extant that gave an intelligible account of that mortifying incident; and he had collected for a second edition much matter which that publication had brought to his knowledge.

His collection of matter in reference to the Bank of the United States, of which he was a government director, appointed by General Jackson, is, undoubtedly, the largest and most complete in the country, and at this date, probably, no amount of money could secure a similar one.

Our friends of the South, will find some valuable contributions to American history, not only in the books themselves, but also, in the great collection of matter inserted.

There must be, even now, a very large collection belonging to this library, collected and prepared by Mr. I. for insertion in some of his many books.

Perhaps no library in the country has ever been offered for sale, to which such large and valuable contributions were made by their owner.

We doubt not that all the public libraries will find occasion to select many of the works offered.

We greatly regret that a more full and detailed catalogue had not been made of this truly rare and valuable library. This catalogue can be had of M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, Philadelphia.

Supreme Court of the United States.

FRIDAY, February 16, 1855.

John S. Wats, esq., of New Mexico, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 73. Stephen J. Lewis's administratrix, appellant, v. Edward R. Bell, assignee of J. Bell, jr. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Chilton for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Bradley for the appellee.

Adjourned till Monday 11 o'clock.

Notices.

The Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, chaplain of the House of Representatives, will preach at the Capitol, to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Rev. J. M. Henry will repeat, by request, on Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock, and afterwards, at 3 o'clock, two sermons on the "Re-creation of friends in Heaven," at the 7th Street Presbyterian church, Island.

Claims against the General Government.—A meeting of the heirs of Revolutionary officers, and other claimants against the General Government, is proposed to be held in the city of Washington, on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the course of action which has been pursued by Congress towards the just claims of the citizens of the United States, against the General Government, and also the propriety of making the payment of such claims against the Government, a part of the public debt, and to add a new plank to the political platform of that effect.

MANY CLAIMANTS.

Other papers throughout the Union, will please give this an insertion. Jan. 30

Sick Headache Remedy.—A remedy for the sick headache, which has been recently offered to the public, is attracting great attention, not only by reason of the very satisfactory testimonials to its efficacy which have been volunteered by many who have been benefited by it, but also because there are so great a number of people who are afflicted with this distressing complaint, for which no medicine has been before been made public. Dr. Eastman, who discovered the efficacy of his "remedy," is a physician in this city, in high standing, with a large practice, and a physician in whom the highest confidence is placed; and we do not wonder that his remedy for a very common disease, which has been so long needed, has attracted the attention of all sufferers from headache who have heard of it. Dr. Eastman knows the cause of the sick headache, and he has no doubt that the medicine deserves the favor it receives, and that it will prove to be a great benefit to all who may give it a trial.

For sale in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, at a full price.

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Street, New York.

PEEL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va. May 24

Special Notice.—HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration, general debility, nervous exhaustion, &c., &c., are fully described in another column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. It is sold by Z. D. GILMAN, at a full price, and since its introduction has been extensively used by many of the most respectable families in the District and vicinity, to whom reference can be made at any time as to its magical effects in curing Rheumatism, even in elderly persons, who had been sufferers for a long time. It was originally made for horses, for the cure of lameness, saddle galls, &c., and is now prepared for and used by man. All of us who have tried it, wherever a Liniment is required either for man or beast.

May 23

JOHN H. BUTHMAN, Importer and Dealer in Wine, Brandy, Cigars, &c., Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between Fourth and Fifth and Sixth streets, has received his full stock and assortment of the above, consisting in part of—

Madeira, Sherry, Port, of various grades, Champagne, in quarts and bottles, and a large variety of a great variety of Rhine Wine, some of it sparkling.

Also, St. Peray sparkling red and white Claret of various grades, and since its introduction has been extensively used by many of the most respectable families in the District and vicinity, to whom reference can be made at any time as to its magical effects in curing Rheumatism, even in elderly persons, who had been sufferers for a long time. It was originally made for horses, for the cure of lameness, saddle galls, &c., and is now prepared for and used by man. All of us who have tried it, wherever a Liniment is required either for man or beast.

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May 23

WANTED.—A Situation as Teacher of English, Mathematics, and Latin; also, the rudiments of Greek, if desired. All of which will be taught in the most approved manner.

The applicant is an experienced teacher, of good address, and will furnish the best references, both in regard to character and ability.

None but a liberal salary need be offered.

For particulars, address

SETH FRINK, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Dec 8—4t

To Members of Congress, Strangers Touring in the City, and the Public generally.—Permit me to call your attention to my large and superior stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which I received a fine assortment of the above Goods, and in such style as cannot fail to please. Having supplied my establishment with the very best workmen, I will warrant that all garments made by me shall be equal to those made in any other establishment in the United States.

WM. H. STANFORD, Merchant Tailor.

Penn. av., three doors west of 3d st., No. 488.

Also, Agent for the regular French Fashion, receiving regular orders, two suits a month. W. H. S., Dec 3, 2nd floor.

MADEIRA NUTS, latest growth; I seek just received by SHEKELL BROTHERS, No. 40, opposite Centre Market.

Jan 6—3it

Local and Personal.

Things at the Fair.—Among the thousands of objects on exhibition in the fair of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute is a small basket, at the stand in the centre of the picture gallery, containing articles the handwork of pupils of the Illinois Institute for the education of the blind. These consist, in part, of brushes, and bead and net work, creditable to the skill of the unfortunate ones, who, their eyes always closed in darkness, produced them.

The Republican Quilt, with its representation of eagles and starry banners, was deposited by Mrs. L. B. Fowler, of Baltimore, we learn. Who ever made it has displayed not only much industry but patriotic taste. While it is a distinguished mark of respect to wrap the warrior in the flag which he died to defend, the privileged living, who has not bared the breast to the foe, may sweetly repose under the republican article of domestic comfort.

It is not over-pleasant to edge through the dense crowds which throng the fair-rooms. Especially is this the case with the ladies whose trails happen to be halted a yard too long. But the squeezing process is rendered tolerable by the sounds of music, the variety of faces, and the recognition of acquaintances, and the greeting of friends, and other relief.

We have repeatedly noticed, when, perhaps, it was not our business to look, parties of two each, male and female, "retired" in the lecture room, either resting merely from the fatigues of the promenade, or withdrawn for the purpose of private conversation. Pending the fair, cannot the directory of the Smithsonian Institution employ the services of a lecturer to interest maidens, bachelors, widows, and widowers, on the not unimportant subject of Love and Matrimony? This would doubtless prove an interesting feature of the entertainment. Perhaps the gallant Superintendent of the Fair would consent to perform the service.

Powell's Historical Picture of the Discovery of the Mississippi, by De Soto, A. D. 1541, now lies a panel of the rotunda of the Capitol. Yesterday morning it was displayed, for the first time in this city, to the public gaze. During the day, hundreds of persons not only examined, but expressed their admiration of this truly beautiful and imposing work of art.

As was said by the National Intelligencer in December, 1853, "the artist has neglected nothing; the costume and armor of the times; the manners of savage life, contrasted with those of civilization; the magnificence and pride of the Spanish nobles; the luxuriant vegetation of primeval forests; the sublimity of the great inland sea of the Mississippi, have all been transferred with a masterly hand to the canvass. Where the faithful delineation of fact and nature would not suffice, the artist has availed himself of symbolic representation. To this we owe the successful rendering on the canvass of the great ideas of the submission of the Indian tribes; and the important part played by religion, allied with force, in the conquest of the New World."

There are now eight historical paintings in the rotunda of the Capitol, which, in the order of time, may be re-arranged as follows: 1. The landing of Columbus, which must be considered as the first grand incident in our national history; 2. The Discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto; 3. The Baptism of Pocahontas; 4. The embarkation of the Pilgrims at Delft Haven; 5. The declaration of Independence; 6. The capitulation at Saratoga; 7. The Capitulation at Yorktown; and 8. Washington resigning his commission at Annapolis, Maryland.

The first four pictures were painted, respectively, by Vanderlyn, Powell, Chapman, and Weir, each of whom received ten thousand dollars. The others were painted by General Trumbull, who received thirty thousand dollars for them.

Mr. Wm. H. Powell is a native of New York; is about thirty-five years of age, and was a favorite pupil of the late Mr. Inman.

Suspected Pickpockets.—Mr. John Davis, the chief of the police, while at the fair of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, on Thursday night, was informed that a lady's pocket had been picked of a portmanteau, containing three or four dollars. Mr. Davis immediately set himself to work for the purpose of discovering the thief. It was not long before his eye was attracted to the decidedly suspicious movements of a young man, from Baltimore; the one named James Cramer, and the other John Donelan. He arrested them, and they were taken to the watch-house. Yesterday morning, the lady who had been robbed was confronted with them, when she expressed her belief that the younger one, Donelan, was the identical individual who, seemingly, purposely pressed himself against her person at the time the money was abstracted, and who committed the theft, with the aid of his companion.

Justice Birch committed them to jail for a further examination.

Native Visitors.—Yesterday afternoon, a delegation of eight Winnebago Indians came into the Capitol, and posted themselves prominently in the semi-circular gallery. They were a marked group among the "sovereigns" of the "observed of all observers," and wore gay-colored blankets; their heads extravagantly ornamented with ribbons and feathers, and their cheeks plastered with paint. After remaining long enough to hear the yeas and nays called, they retired with characteristic dignity; not, in our opinion, enlightened as to the peculiar, and to them our novel, mode of legislation of the nation.

Mr. Casimer Bohn, at his periodical and book stand, near the main entrance to the Hall of Representatives, has for sale a pamphlet giving a full description of Powell's painting of De Soto discovering the Mississippi, together with an interesting biography of the artist. We are indebted to Mr. Bohn for a copy of the publication.

Burglars.—Our city is infested with them. We hear of numerous successful and unsuccessful attempts to rob our citizens. The villains consider the inhabitants as fair objects for plunder, and are always on the alert to accomplish their dishonest purposes. The misfortune is that they cannot be caught.

PROPERTY AGENCY.

CHAS. F. WANNALL, AGENT FOR BUYING AND SELLING REAL ESTATE.

Corner N. York Ave. & 9th St., Washington, D. C.

The Collection of House Rents and other Accounts promptly attended to.

REFERENCE.

JOHN W. MARY, S. BACON & Co. MURRAY & SERRIS, CLARK & NEWTON, CO. Wm. H. SHUTTER & Co. J. & G. S. GIDSON.

Nov 18—4t

VARIETY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

QUILTED BOTTOM and PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.—The undersigned has just received a fine assortment of the above Boots. His general assortment of Boots and Shoes for Gentlemen is large, embracing all the modern styles. Great care has been taken to have them made of the best material and workmanship. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

GEO. BURNS, 340 Pennsylvania avenue, Adjoining Parsons's drug-store.

(News)

Dec 1

YOKO NECK SHIRTS.—Our Assortment of Gentlemen's Neck Shirts is complete, and fits in all cases warranted at STEVEN'S.

Dec 17—3it Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate—Friday, February 16, 1855.

The bill from the House of Representatives to remodel the diplomatic and consular system of the United States, was, this morning, reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations by Mr. MASON, who gave notice that he should ask the Senate to take up the bill at an early day next week.

This being private bill, the bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig General Armstrong was the first in order. It came up on a motion made by Mr. JONES, of Iowa; to reconsider the vote on ordering it to lie on the table. That motion was agreed to by a majority of 23 to 22, and the question recurred on laying it on the table, which was agreed to by a vote of 24 to 23.

The Senate passed on or twelve private bills, and then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

On motion by Mr. BENTON, the House, unanimously having been given, took up the Senate bill providing for holding an additional term of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Missouri, and for holding special terms of the district and circuit courts for the northern district of Ohio, and under the operation of the previous question, passed it.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. CURTIS, to close the debate on the mail steamer appropriation bill in two hours after the same shall again be taken up in committee.

Mr. HAVEN offered an amendment, which was adopted—yeas 33, nays 50—limiting the general debate to one hour.

Mr. ORR moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered, but the motion was laid on the table—yeas 107, nays 66.

And the resolution was then passed.

Mr. EDGERTON moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the Private Calendar. The question was decided in the negative.

On motion by Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, the Indian appropriation bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments, was committed to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The House, on motion by Mr. HAVEN, resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. EDGERTON in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the mail steamer appropriation bill.

The amendment pending was that of Mr. OLDS, to appropriate \$505,000 to the Collins line for the transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, Ohio, and back, on Wednesday, in the deficiency bill of July, 1852, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to give notice for terminating the arrangement for the additional allowance for the transportation of the United States mails between those two ports in the Collins line of steamers, provided that Collins & Co. build another steamship for that service within two years after the passage of the act.

Mr. KERR advocated the amendment, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE opposed it.

The general debate terminated by limitation, and after discussion, in five minute speeches.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. OLDS, and decided in the affirmative.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Amusements.

THE LAST GOLDEN SHOWER.

Hundreds being still unable to gain admission to the golden Shower of the great

MACALLISTER.

He will extend his stay another night, and give one of his grand performances.

AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 17.

At least 500 persons were disappointed in obtaining tickets—all having been sold at an early hour.

ON THIS OCCASION.

There will be a still greater amount of GOLDEN GIFTS—VALUE \$425.

And numbering 55 Presents.

And no increase in the admission ticket—yet only 50 cents.

J. GALT & BROTHER.

Penn. avenue, Kirkwood Hotel, and at the Hall. See splendid Programme.

Feb 16—F&S

CLOTHING.

A Complimentary Card and Invitation to

"WHEN I HAVE EARNED ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS OF MY OWN MONEY, I will trade on one hundred dollars, and when I have earned one thousand dollars, I will trade upon one thousand dollars, and so increase my business and capital in proportion." I will never take credit or give my own promise to pay notes, but will pay cash for all my goods when purchased. I will keep down my expenses, and will not pay high, enormously high rents, nor live above my income, and will deal fairly with all men. Maxims like these and former experience in the wholesale and retail trade, as well as the import and export trade, have enabled GEORGE P. FOX, U. S. A., U. S. N., Tailor, and Inventor of the FOX, to progressively rise from the humble rank of selling one vest pattern in Wall street a few years ago, to be the present sole proprietor of the store (25 feet front by 105 feet deep) opposite Pearl street, No. 321 BROADWAY.

It is also equally true that with money, cash in hand, FOX, GEORGE P. FOX—has, during the past few months, made extensive purchases, at ruinously low prices, of fine cloths, and of all the latest and most fashionable of Custom, Pattern, and Correct Fitting.

READY MADE GARMENTS.

Dress, Frock Coats, Overcoats, Vests, Pantalons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvet Vestings, &c., &c., and a large assortment of the above, at the lowest prices, and of the best quality, and of the latest and most fashionable of Custom, Pattern, and Correct Fitting.

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Telegraphic.

Abolition Revenger.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, yesterday afternoon, Governor Gardner in the chair, the nomination of Judge Loring, as law teacher in the University, was submitted for approval, and without debate, a vote was taken which resulted—yeas 10, nays 20. This action is in consequence of Judge Loring acting as United States Commissioner in the rendition of Burns, the fugitive slave; and in the view of some foresightful his removal from the judgeship by the Legislature.

The Cause of Lord Russell's Resignation.

Boston, Feb. 16.—A private dispatch from London dated Saturday, February 13, received here by the steamer Asia says, that Lord John Russell's resignation was owing to Aberdeen's refusal to recall Lord Raglan from the command of the army in the Crimea. Lord Palmerston, it is also stated, coincides with Lord Russell and refuses to accept office in the new cabinet without the Queen will assent to Lord Raglan's recall. The Queen refuses to do so.

From the Salt Islands.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—An arrival